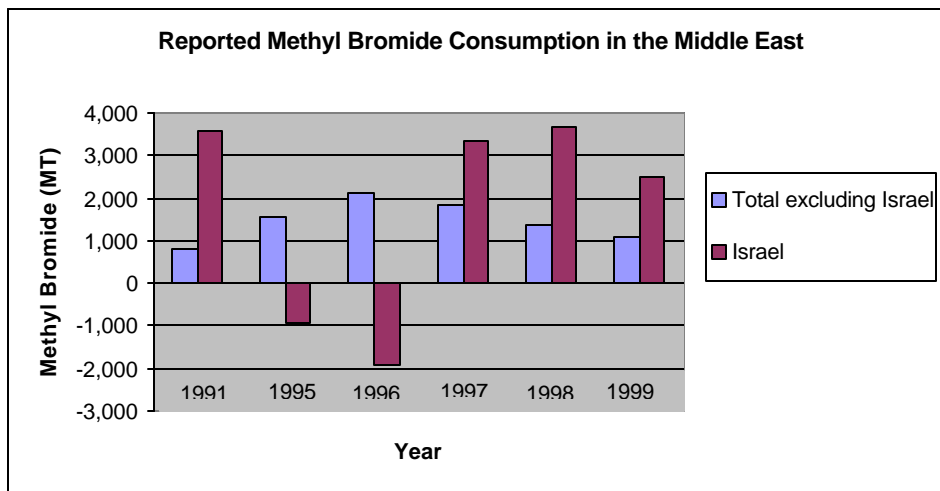


Reported Methyl Bromide Consumption in the Middle East, 1991 - 1999 (MT) (non-QPS uses)

Country	Historical							Future Designated Allowable				
	Baseline	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2005	2015
Israel	3,580	3,580	-933	-1,940	3,337	3,694	2,479	1,790		1,074	0	0
Turkey	800	494	702	964	840	692	571		800		640	0
Syrian Arab Republic	314	120	255	482	400	120	89		314		251	0
Jordan	294	112	300	300	275	300	148		294		235	0
Lebanon	254	0	252	299	280	185	232		254		203	0
Iran	55	100	25	70	36	55	55		55		44	0
Yemen	2		2	2	2	1			2		1	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0
United Arab Emirates	0				0	0	0		0		0	0
Oman	2		1	1	1	4	7		2		1	0
Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	0	2	2	3		1		1	0
Total excluding Israel		\$826	\$1,537	\$2,118	\$1,836	\$1,359	\$1,107					0
Total Reported				2,120								

Sources: Oberthür 2000, Oberthür 2001; Ozone Secretariat 2001.

Note: Blank spaces indicate no reported data, while a zero (0) indicates either no reported data or 0 MT of methyl bromide consumption. Consumption numbers can be negative because exports are from a large carry-over stock from the previous year. Shaded rows indicate Article 5 (Developing) countries. Totals may not sum due to independent rounding.



- All Middle East countries, except for Israel, are Article 5 (Developing) countries as designated by the Montreal Protocol.
- Israel must reach 100 percent reduction of consumption by 2005, while the Article 5 countries must phase-out by 2015.
- Israel is presented apart from the others to highlight its negative consumption values in 1995 and 1996. This may indicate that its exports for those designated years are from a large carry-over stock from years prior to 1995.